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XI.

COINS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY.

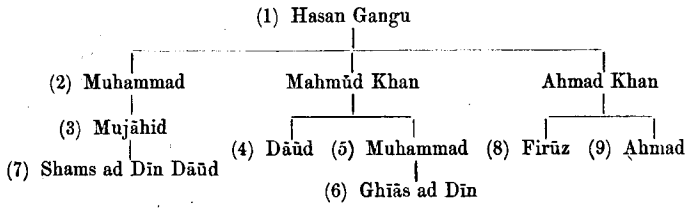
(See Plates XVII and XVIII.)

THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE for 1881 contained an article by Mr. J. Gibbs on the Gold and Silver Coins of this Dynasty. This was followed by a paper by myself in vol. xvi of the Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal, 1883, on the Copper Coins, and by the Catalogue of the British Museum Collection, Muhammadan States of India, etc., 1885. Thomas also described some in his "Pathan Kings of Dehli." But so many other coins have since been found, that a fuller account of the series may now be made, and this I am more prepared to do by having studied the collection made by Col. Acton Havelock, who was for some years stationed at and near Gulburgah and took much interest in the coinage of the Dekkan, and by Mr. W. Theobald allowing me to examine his cabinet. Mr. Gibbs' article contains a good sketch of the history of the Bahmani Dynasty, taken from Briggs' translation of Farishtah's history, with a list of the kings from Thomas; it is not necessary to repeat, but there is reason for thinking that one or two alterations should be made in the list of the kings.

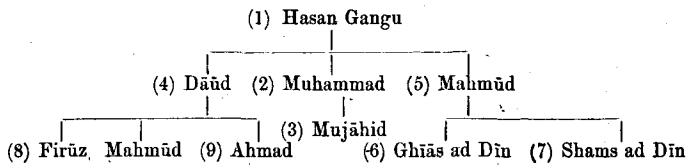
It was always a difficulty that the coins of the fifth king, who is called Mahmūd by Farishtah, have on them the king's name as Muhammad. I therefore asked Major J. S. King, a Persian scholar who has studied a good

deal the histories of the Dekkan dynasties, whether he had found any note that Mahmūd took the name of Muhammad after succeeding to the throne, and in reply he was good enough to give me the following information: "What you say about the coins of the 5th Bahmani king being all marked Muhammad instead of Mahmūd is very interesting to me, for it proves conclusively what has long been my opinion, that Farishtah has made a serious blunder in the genealogy, and as nearly all the historians since his time have simply copied him, the blunder has been perpetuated. But according to the Burhān-i Maāsir by Ali B. Aziz Ullah Tabātabā, the Tazkarat ul Mulūk by Rafi ud Dīn Shirāzi, and the Bahmani Chapter of MS. No. 1,964 of the British Museum (said to be taken from the Sirāj ul Kulūb of Muhammad B. Hasan B. Lutf Ullah Lāri), all written in the Dekkan and independently of Farishtah, the 5th Bahmani king was Sultan Muhammad Shah, son of Mahmūd Khan, son of Sultan Ala ud Dīn Hasan Shah Bahmani. In giving an account of the assassination of Dāud Shah, Tabātabā says: "Muhammad Khan, son of Mahmūd Khan, and younger brother of the Sultan, was present in the crowd, and he felled the murderer to the ground with one blow of his sword and despatched him from the world. He then returned to the palace and seated himself on the throne in his brother's place. This happened in the month of Muharram, A.H. 780." The extract from the Sirāj ul Kulūb has, "Sultan Muhammad Shah, son of Mahmūd Khan, son of Hasan Shah. In the month of Muharram, A.H. 781, the royal crown was placed on his head," and adds "His sons were Mahmūd Khan, Dāūd Khan, Bahram Khan, Zafar Khan, and Ghiās Khan."

According to these historians, therefore, the genealogy of the first nine kings should be as follows:



instead of as according to Farishtah:



With the evidence of the coins before us we may conclude that the former is the right one as regards the 5th king.

Another difficulty, however, still remains, viz., regarding the 12th king called Nizām Shah. Farishtah narrates how Humāyūn just before his death appointed his son Nizām Shah his successor. Tabātabā says: "Historians have related that when Sultan Humāyūn Shah was on his deathbed he summoned Khwajah Jahān and Khwajah Mahmūd Gīlāni, and by the terms of his will left them to decide as to which of his sons, viz., Sultan Nizām Shah, Sultan Muhammad Shah, or Jamshīd Shah, was best fitted for the succession. Since the tokens of sovereignty were manifest in the appearance of Sultan Nizām Shah, after the death of the Sultan, Khwajah Jahān, in concurrence with the Amirs nobility and grandees, on the date above mentioned, in the capital of Bedar, seated Sultan Nizām Shah, at the age of eight years, on the

throne in the place of his father" (Major King's translation). Rafi ud Dīn does not mention the name of the king, but merely says "He (Humāyūn) died in the year A.H. 865, and left the throne to his dear son of praiseworthy qualities, a minor," and then proceeds with the reign of Muhammad Shah bin Humāyūn.

No coins bearing the name of Nizām Shah are known, but it will be seen that there are four varieties in copper of the date of the reign of the 12th king (i.e. A.H. 866 and 867) in the name of Ahmad, one of them having the full name Ahmad Shah bin Humāyūn Shah al-Bahmani, 867. The only explanation as yet to be offered is that Nizām took the name of Ahmad on or after his accession.

In the following list the coins which are described in the British Museum Catalogue and in Mr. Gibbs' paper are referred to by number; but as the Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal is not very widely known, the descriptions of those of copper given in it are repeated.

The following coins, attributed to Nāsir ud Dīn Ismaīl, who was set up as king of the Dekkan in A.H. 748, and on whose resignation Hasan Gangu became king and founder of the Bahmani Dynasty, may be given here, as they are more closely connected with the Bahmani than any other series :—

No. 1. Obv. الدنيا ناصر والدين Rev. In circle ابو الفتح شاه اسمعيل

Pl. XVII, Fig. 1. Æ. ·6. Wt. 58.

No. 2. Obv. سلطان نا صر الدنيا و الد . . الله Rev. Centre in double circle شاه اسمعيل

Parts of marginal inscription.

Æ. ·6. Wt. 53.

ALĀ AD DĪN HASAN SHĀH GANGU BAHMAN.

(1st king, A.H. 748–759.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 1. A.H. 758, but the end of the third line of Obv. is بهمن شاه.

No. 2. Obv. السلطان
الاعظم علا الد . .
او الدين

Rev. ابو المظفر
بهمن شاه
السلطان

Pl. XVII, Fig. 2. Æ. ·55. Wt. 26.

Smaller size with similar legend. ·45. Wt. 15.

Copper.—No. 1. Obv. Within circle
السلطان
الاعظم

Rev. Within circle
شاه
الحسن
السلطان

Pl. XVII, Fig. 3. Æ. ·6. Wt. 67.

No. 2 (Mr. Theobald).
Obv. علا الدنيا
و الدين

Rev. شاه
بهمن
السلطان

Pl. XVII, Fig. 4. Æ. ·5. Wt. 27.

MUHAMMAD SHAH BAHMAN GHĀZI.

(2nd king, A.H. 759–776.)

Gold.—Gibbs, No. 2. A.H. 775. Also another type described by the same writer in Numismatic Chronicle, 1885, Ahsanabad, A.H. 768.

Silver.—No. 1. Gibbs, Nos. 3 and 4. Ahsanabad, A.H. 760, 772.

Others of same variety dated A.H. 760, 761, 771, 774, 775, 776.

No. 2. No date. Obv. بناه دين اله Rev. ابو المظفر محمد شاه

Pl. XVII, Fig. 5. Æ. ·55. Wt. 24.

Same pattern. Æ. ·45. Wt. 16.

Same pattern. Æ. ·4. Wt. 16.

Copper.—No. 1. Obv. المويد بنصر الله ابو المظفر Rev. In circle بهمنشاه محمد شاه Margin . . . . سبعين . .

Pl. XVII, Fig. 6. Æ. ·7. Wt. 77.

No. 2. Obv. بن بهمن شاه السلطان Rev. ابو المظفر محمد شاه

Æ. ·6. Wt. 45.

No. 3. Obv. بهمن بن السلطان Rev. As No. 2.

Æ. ·6. Wt. 45.

No. 4. Obv. المويد بنصر الله Rev. As No. 2.

Pl. XVII, Fig. 7. Æ. ·5. Wt. 52 and 43.

Mujāhid Shah bin Muhammad Shah.

(3rd king, A.H. 776–780.)

Gold.—Ahsanabad (?) A.H. 777.

Obv. السلطان الاعظم ظل الله فى العالم Rev. In circle علا الدنيا والدين مجاهد شاه السلطان

Rev. margin (*sic*) ضرب هذا الدينار فى حضرت احناباد
سنه سبع و سبعين و سبعمايه

Pl. XVII, Fig. 8. *N*. 1·0. Wt. 192.

Silver.—No. 1. Gibbs, No. 5. Ahsanabad, A.H. 779. Other date, A.H. 778.

Copper.—Irregular hexagon.

Obv. ابو المغازى Rev. مجاهد شاه

Pl. XVII, Fig. 9. Æ. ·6. Wt. 54.

DĀŪD SHAH, son of Hasan Gangu according to Farishtah, but grandson according to Tabātabā.
(4th king, A.H. 780, for 35 days.)

Copper.—Obv. المويد بنصر الله ابو المظفر Rev. In circle داود شاه Remains of marginal inscription.

Pl. XVII, Fig. 10. Æ. ·65. Wt. 80–83.

MUHAMMAD SHAH BIN MAHMŪD BIN ALĀ AD DĪN HASAN (MAHMŪD SHĀH BIN ALĀ AD DĪN HASAN).
(5th king, A.H. 780–799.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 6. Ahsanabad, A.H. 797. Thomas, No. 303. Other dates, A.H. 793, 794, 795, 796, 798, 799.

Copper.—Obv. عبد معبود Rev. In circle محمد محمود
Margin .... وتسعين ....

Pl. XVII, Fig. 11. Æ. ·7. Wt. 74–80.

I attribute this coin to the 5th Bahmani king because the lettering seems to correspond with that of the period, e.g. of Dāūd and Firūz. The title عبد معبود had, I think, not been

found on a coin; it appears here as a rhyme to the names on the Rev., as may be noticed on other coins. It is clear there is no بن on the Rev.

GHĪĀS AD DĪN BIN MUHAMMAD (MAHMŪD) SHAH.
(6th king, A.H. 799 for six weeks.)

Copper.—British Museum.

Obv. عياث الدنيا و الدين Rev. السلطان الاعظم

Æ. ·6. Wt. 53.

SHAMS AD DĪN DĀŪD BIN MUJĀHID SHAH (BIN MAHMŪD).
(7th king, A.H. 799–800.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 7. Ahsanabad, A.H. 799.

Copper.—Obv. السلطان الاعظم Rev. الد شمس نيا و الد[ين]

Æ. ·6. Wt. 64.

FĪRŪZ SHAH BAHMANI, ROZ AFZŪN.
(8th king, A.H. 800–825.)

Gold.—Gibbs, No. 8. Ahsanabad, A.H. 800.

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 9. B.M.C., No. 449. Ahsanabad, A.H. 800, 803, 804, 806, 807, 811–820, 822–825.

Copper.—No. 1. B.M.C., No. 453.

No. 2 (Mr. Theobald). Obv. الحامي بامر الله Rev. فيروز شاه

Æ. ·55. Wt. 40.

The silver also and coin No. 1 in copper of this king are by no means scarce.

AHMAD SHAH WALĪ BAHMANI.
(9th king, A.H. 825–838.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 13. Ahsanabad, A.H. 828. Other dates, 826, 829.

Copper.—No. 1. B.M.C., No. 454. Muhammadabad, A.H. 836, 837, 838.

Obv. المويد
بنصر الله
الملك الحنان [?]

Rev. .....
ابو المغازى
احمد شاه السلطان
محمداباد ٨٣٧

Pl. XVII, Fig. 12. Æ. ·7. Wt. 122.

The bottom line of the Obv. is still doubtful, and there is evidently a line of lettering above the ابو المغازى, but illegible. Muhammadabad is certainly the word before the date, and we are left in no doubt as to where that place was by the heading of the chapter in the Tazkarat ul Mulūk, which is "Reign of Ahmad Wali Shah Bahmani in the city of Muhammadabad, now known as the city of Bedar" (Major King).

No. 2. B.M.C., No. 455. A.H. 826, 827, 828, 830, 837. Æ. ·65. Wt. 78.

Alā ad Dīn Ahmad Shah.

(10th king, A.H. 838–862.)

Gold.—Gibbs, No. 14. No mint. A.H. 860.

Silver.—Gibbs, Nos. 15 and 16. B.M.C., No. 458. Ahsanabad, A.H. 847, 850, 858, 859, 861.

There is another variety of gold coin in the British Museum dated A.H. 853, not yet published.

Copper.—No. 1. A.H. 838.

Obv. المستوثق
بالله الحنّان
المنّان الغنى

Rev. سلطان
احمد شاه بن احمد
بن الحسن البهمنى
٨٣٨

Pl. XVII, Fig. 13. Æ. ·95. Wt. 248.

No. 2. B.M.C., No. 461. A.H. 838, 846, 850, 851, 856, and ٣٤٨.

There is a line of a word or two above المعتصم on the obverse, which is, I think, مختل, but is doubtful on all the specimens I have seen on which any of it appears.

No. 3. B.M.C., No. 467. A.H. 853, 854, 855.

No. 4. B.M.C., No. 462. A.H. 838–841, 843, 844, 846, 847, 851, 854

No. 5. B.M.C., No. 470, amended. A.H. 841, 843, 844, 848, 850.

Obv. بالله / المستنصر / الغنى ابو / المظفر

Rev. احمد شاه / بن احمد شاه / البهمنى / ٨٤١

Pl. XVII, Fig. 14. Æ. ·65. Wt. 80.

A smaller size. ·55. Wt. 52.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are common. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were figured in Bomb. Asiat. Journal, vol. vi (1861), by Mr. E. W. West as being coins found in the Kanheri Caves, together with some clay impressions and moulds, but not read or attributed at that time.

Alā ad Dīn Humāyūn Shah Zālim.

(11th king, A.H. 862–865.)

Gold.—Similar to silver. Wt. 168.

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 17. B.M.C., No. 471. Ahsanabad, A.H. 863, 864.

Copper.—No. 1. B.M.C., No. 472. A.H. 864–866.

Æ. ·9. Wt. 246.

2nd size: ·75, Wt. 160. 3rd size: ·7, Wt. 115.

4th size: ·6, Wt. 77.

No. 2. Obv. المتوكل
على كرم الله
.. الغنى

Rev. As No. 1.

Æ. ·7. Wt. 120.

No. 3. Obv. دارار
زكا همان

Rev. همايونشاه
بن احمد شاه
السلطان

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1. Æ. ·65. Wt. 80.

Nizām Shah bin Humāyūn.

(12th king, A.H. 865–867.)

Copper.—No. 1. A.H. 866, 867.

Obv. بنصر الله
المستنصر
القوى الغنى

Rev. احمد شاه
بن همايونشاه
البهمنى
٨٦٧

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 2. Æ. ·8. Wt. 246.

No. 2. A.H. 866, 867.

Obv. الراجى
الرحمن
بتائد
٨٦٧

Rev. ابو المظفر
احمد شاه
السلطان

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 3. Æ. ·8. Wt. 166.

No. 3. A.H. 866.

Obv. المطيع
المنان
بامر الله

Rev. ابو المظفر
احمد شاه
السلطان
٨٦٦

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 4. Æ. ·7. Wt. 122.

No. 4. Obv. الواثق
الرحمن
بالله

Rev. ابو المظفر
احمد شاه
السلطان

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 5. Æ. ·65. Wt. 76.

SHAMS AD DĪN MUHAMMAD SHAH BIN HUMĀYŪN SHAH.
(13th king, A.H. 867–887.)

Gold.—Similar to silver. Gibbs, No. 18. A.H. 873, 877.

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 18. Ahsanabad, A.H. 877–880.

Copper.—B.M.C., No. 474. A.H. 868, 871, 872, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879 (9 reversed), 880, 882, 828 for 868, 845 for (?), 968 for 869.

1st size: ·9, Wt. 252. 2nd size: ·8, Wt. 160. 3rd size: ·7, Wt. 122. 4th size: ·65, Wt. 78.

MAHMŪD SHAH BIN MUHAMMAD SHAH.
(14th king, A.H. 887–924.)

Gold.—A.H. 898.

Obv. المتوكل على
الله القوى الغنى
السلطان الاعظم

Rev. ابو المغازى
محمود شاه بن محمد شاه
الولى البهمنى
٨٩٨

Æ. ·95. Wt. 169.

Silver.—Similar to gold, but Rev. is in square. (British Museum.)

Copper.—No. 1. A.H. 887, 888, 890.

Obv. المتوكل على
الله الحنان المنان
ابو المغازى

Rev. محمود شاه
بن محمد شاه
السلطان
٨٨٧

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 6. Æ. ·85. Wt. 232.

2nd size: ·8, Wt. 188. 3rd size: ·7, Wt. 120.

No. 2. Obv. على الله
المتوكل

Rev. محمود
شاه بن
محمد شاه

Æ. ·6. Wt. 78.

No. 3. A.H. 887, 894.

Obv. المتوكل على
الله القوى
الغنى

Rev. محمود شاه
بن محمد شاه
البهمنى
٨٨٧

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 7. Æ. ·8. Wt. 162.

No. 4. Obv. as No. 1. Rev. as No. 3. Æ. ·8. Wt. 158.

No. 5. Obv. as No. 3. Rev. as No. 1. Æ. ·8. Wt. 162.

Ahmad Shah bin Mahmūd Shah.

(15th king, A.H. 924–927.)

No coins.

Ala ad Dīn bin Mahmūd Shah.

(16th king, A.H. 927–929.)

No coins.

Walī Ullah Shah bin Mahmūd Shah.

(17th king, A.H. 929–932.)

Copper.—No. 1. Obv. الله
بنصر
المويد الملك
القوى الغنى

Rev. ولى الله
السلطان بن
محمود شاه
البهمنى
٨٣٨

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 8. Æ. ·85. Wt. 230.

88140

No. 2. Obv. الله / بنصر / المويد / الغنى — Rev. ولى الله / السلطان / البهمنى

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 9. Æ. ·8. Wt. 166.

2nd size: ·7, Wt. 120. 3rd size, dated ٩٣٥: ·65, Wt. 84.

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 10.

Kalīm Ullah Shah bin Ahmad Shah.

(18th king, A.H. 932.)

No. 1. A.H. 942.

Obv. الله / بنصر / الموید س . . / الغنى — Rev. الله / کلیم / السلطان / البهمنى / ٩٤٢

Æ. ·8. Wt. 166.

2nd size: ·7, Wt. 126. 3rd size: ·65, Wt. 85.

No. 2. Obv. الله / بنصر / الموید الملک / القوی الغنی — Rev. الله / کلیم / السلطان / محمود / البهمنى

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 11. Æ. ·85. Wt. 255.

No. 3. Obv. علی الله / المتوکل / . . د الغنی / . . . . — Rev. As No. 1.

Æ. ·8. Wt. 182.

No. 4. Obv. الله
بنصر
المويد

Rev. الله
كليم
السلطان
٩٣٠

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 12. Æ. ·65. Wt. 84.

No. 5. Obv. ن
السلطا
٩٣٥

Rev. الله
كليم

Æ. ·5. Wt. 45.

Mr. E. E. Oliver, in his "Coins of the Muhammadan Kings of Gujarat," Bengal Asiatic Journal, 1889, describes Nos. 1 and 2 of Mahmūd Shah bin Muhammad Shah and No. 2 of Kalīm Ullah of this paper as coins of Mahmūd Shah Baikarah of Gujarat. No doubt he had not seen specimens giving the complete legends, as in two out of the three the last line of Obv. is البهمنى.

O. Codrington.

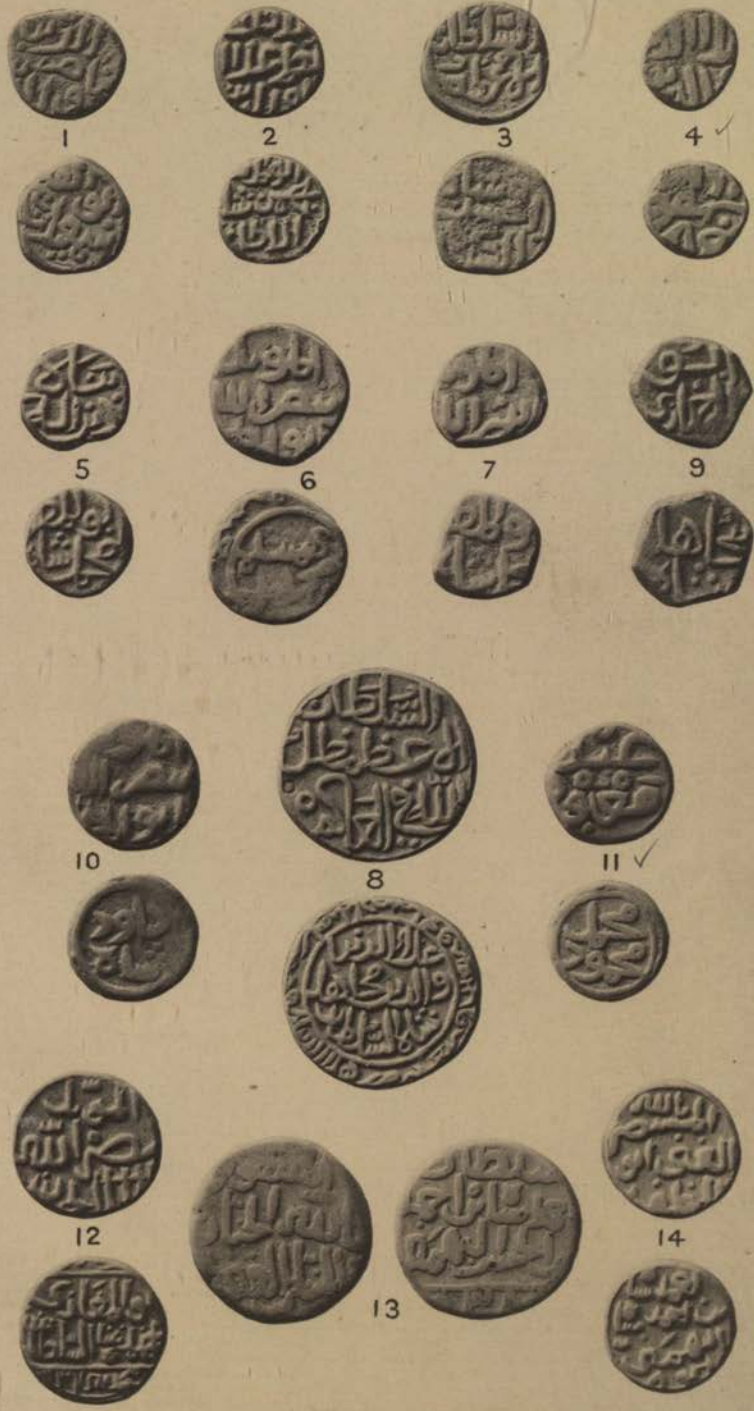
XII.

ON BARNSTAPLE AS A MINTING-PLACE.

Mr. Lawrence has recently pointed out that the coins with the mint names BEAR, BARD, BEARDA, BARDAN, &c., should be assigned, not, as has hitherto been done, to Bardney, in Lincolnshire, but to Barnstaple in Devonshire.

It may serve as some slight confirmation of the correctness of Mr. Lawrence's view if I point out that this same attribution was made two years ago in a volume of charters published by Mr. W. H. Stevenson and myself (*The Crawford Collection of Early Charters and Documents*, Oxford, 1895, p. 79). What, in the first instance, led us to fix on Barnstaple as the site of the mint was an eleventh century endorsement (A.D. 1018), which will be found on p. 9 of our volume. Here, mention is made of the "burh-witan" at "Beardastapol,"[1] and this proves the existence of Barnstaple as at that date a borough, and, therefore, a likely place for a mint, whereas Bardney (*Beardan-ig*) was unknown except as the site of a monastery. Our assumption received confirmation from the inscription on one of Cnut's coins, mentioned in our note (Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 1881, p. 203, No. 11),

[1] The fuller form would be *Beardanstapol*. In Domesday it is spelt *Barnestaple*.



AUTOTYPE.

BAHMANI COINS

AUTOTYPE

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